

## A GALA DAY.

Arrival of President Cleveland's  
Envoy.

Ex-Governor Blount and His Party  
on Board of the Revenue Cutter

Richard Rush.

(From Daily, March 30.)

The prophets have been busy for a week past trying to fix upon the day when the Commissioners would arrive from Washington. The day and the boat were alike uncertain. Some bet on the Rio Janeiro and others on the Rush, and as for the day, it is safe to say that very few dated it on Wednesday, March 29, in the year of Our Lord 1893.

When, therefore, Charley Petersen, the sleepless Argus of the Diamond Head Signal Station, a few minutes after 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, telephoned in that there was a steamer off Coco Head, he paralyzed the town. It was not the Rio Janeiro, so it must be the Rush. It was evident that the old revenue cutter had "got a move on," and was determined to go all the prophets in town a day or two better.

No steamers from the Coast have arrived for two months without creating a sensation of some kind, and yesterday's was not behind the others. The Annexation badges were just ready, and the headquarters of the Executive Committee in room No. 6 were a very busy place. The staid old Chamber of Commerce room certainly never saw such a crowd before as made their way in yesterday. The badges could not be given out fast enough, and it is safe to say that ribbon and safety pins will be scarce articles in Honolulu stores for several weeks to come, as 2000 badges have been struck off, and according to present prospects there will be a demand for more. As soon as the members were decorated, they started down Fort street, where the Stars and Stripes were beginning to show from windows, corners and flagpoles.

The wharf was crowded with people long before the Rush had in sight, as the trim little cutter did not seem to be in much of a hurry after she rounded Diamond Head. Before she passed the light-house a deputation from the women's branch of the Hawaiian Patriotic League streamed down to the wharf, forty or fifty strong. They were dressed in white, decorated with the usual lei, and were covered with flags, which showed the Hawaiian and American colors in about equal proportions. The ladies took a front seat, or in other words, they lined the edge of the wharf, and waved wildly to the as yet unknown Commissioner, but all in vain, as Admiral Brown was not on board, and Wednesday proved not to be a day of "hookups."

As soon as the Rush reached the part of the harbor directly between the wharf and the naval row, she was boarded at once by a number of gentlemen. Admiral Skerrett's steam launch was made useful at once and the United States Minister, with Consul-General Severance and the Reception Committee of the Annexation Club, consisting of General Hartwell, Mr. Scott and Dr. J. S. McGrew, went on board immediately. Major Robertson made his appearance on board and representatives of the ADVERTISER and the Star, with W. H. Hoogs as one of the committees of the Annexation Club, made an early appearance on the vessel, and were received with the utmost courtesy.

## ONLY ONE COMMISSIONER.

Of the three gentlemen who were expected by the Rush, the Hon. James H. Blount, of Georgia, was the only one to materialize. Mr. Blount is a gentleman of apparently about fifty years of age, of medium height, strong build, clean shaven, hair tinged with gray, and easy and unpretentious manners. He is accompanied by Mrs. Blount, who reveals herself to the first glance as a lady of elegance and breeding.

Colonel Blount receives reporters with the utmost courtesy and good nature; but he is evidently accustomed to them, and is not easy to "pump." Like the President who

sent him, he can be an oyster on occasion, and he evidently regards a diplomatic mission as one of the occasions. He was not disposed to be communicative yesterday, except as to the sea voyage, of which he made no complaint. On the subject of his mission he would not talk, but admitted very significantly to an ADVERTISER reporter that he "had not come down for nothing."

The committee indicated to Colonel Blount that they were desirous of extending to them any courtesies in their power; to which the envoy replied expressing his desire to meet them at an early date. He declined, however, any pompous reception, expressing the desire to proceed quietly to a hotel. "I want to look around a little," added the Commissioner, smiling, "and then I will see what I will do."

Colonel and Mrs. Blount, Minister Stevens and Consul-General Severance remained quietly on board until shortly after lunch, when they proceeded, in company with the Colonel's private secretary, Mr. Ellis Mills, to the Hawaiian Hotel, where they are at present situated, occupying the Snow cottage. Mr. Blount is accredited to the Provisional Government, but his credentials were not presented yesterday.

No importance whatever is attached to the rumor that he has come with instructions to pull down the American flag, as nothing whatever of a definite nature is known as to his mission.

## HANDSOME DECORATIONS.

When it was generally known that the Rush had been sighted there was a simultaneous movement on the part of the business men to get their stores decorated in honor of the expected commissioners. The decorations, however, were not confined to the business portion of the city, as many private houses about the city were dressed up in American regalia. Everybody who had an American flag hastened to haul it up and allow the flag of freedom to float with the breeze.

The view from the Inter-island wharf looking up town was a most pleasing one. Only the stars and stripes could be seen. It was a sight not easily forgotten by all who witnessed it. As the pedestrian went further up the street, the decorations increased until the corner of Fort and Hotel streets was reached. A rope swung across the street supported three flags, one of which was an ensign of "Old Erin."

In front of Benson, Smith & Co.'s, another handsome flag waved proudly. In brief the place looked like an American city on a Fourth of July and its appearance spoke volumes for the strong American spirit which dominates here.

Another noticeable circumstance was the personal decorations worn. A large number of citizens had "Annexation Club" badges on, besides carrying small silk flags in their pockets.

Some patriotic ladies decorated their riding whips with red, white and blue ribbon to prove that they were loyal to the cause of annexation.

## HEADS LOPPED OFF.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Pratt to  
Have a Vacation.

When the Hawaiian Commissioners arrived at Washington, Dr. Mott Smith, the Hawaiian Minister at that place, was called upon to render some slight service. He did not respond with alacrity and according to reports he did not know whether to recognize the Commissioners or not. For some weeks he was on a very high fence with the result that the members of the Commission became very tired of his course. He made himself very objectionable on the day of the arrival of Kaulani by going out to meet her on board of the ship which brought her over. On the last mail a request came from the Commission to the Government asking for his recall. Another official of the Government quivered himself, by trying to feather the nest of his relations. He is F. S. Pratt and at present he is the Hawaiian Consul at San Francisco. When the monarchy was overthrown he sent a letter of protest to the United States Senate regarding the disposition of the Crown lands. His protest did not carry much weight, but it succeeded in making him lose his soft job. His recall was also urged by the Commissioners.

It is understood that a letter was sent last week informing them that their successors would soon relieve them of any further responsibility.

Messrs. William G. Irwin, Allan Herbert, John Ena and Albert Jaeger have been appointed members of the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry.

## FROM WASHINGTON

## PRESIDENT CLEVELAND IMPRESSED BY ENGLISH INTRIGUES.

MR. DAVIES AND THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILROAD—ONE OF THE ENVOYS COMING HOME.

## Hawaiian Matters.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Hawaiian matters were again discussed at the Cabinet meeting. The result took the form of two type-written pages of additional instructions to Commissioner Blount. The most that can be made out of it is that additional instructions were made necessary in the light of the last news from Hawaii. It is believed the reports indicating increased activity on the part of the English have prompted a change in previous instructions, so as to offset any inroads that may be made upon the influence maintained up to that time by the American representatives in Honolulu.

It is reported to-day that the instructions which Blount was expected to convey to Minister Stevens contemplated the withdrawal of the Boston's battalion from their station on shore, and explicit disapproval of Minister Stevens' act in establishing a temporary protectorate.

CHICAGO, March 18.—A Washington special says: English intrigues in Hawaii may cause a change in the administration's policy. There was a raising of eyebrows in official circles over the dispatches which told how the royalists were looking for support from English interests, and how Major Wodehouse, the British Minister, was seeking to discredit the Provisional Government. His meddling was natural enough, for he all along has been in favor of the Queen. It does not seem to have occurred to some officials here that there was any meddling by another Englishman.

Davies, the guardian of Princess Kaulani, in coming to Washington on a self-appointed mission, has been given plenty of unofficial encouragement here, and has shown his delight at the apparent unfriendliness of Cleveland's administration to annexation. Davies is the agent at Honolulu of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. It was he who secured the rejection of the treaty negotiated by Blaine, but his present intrigues are not so dangerous as those of the British Minister in Honolulu, and the administration seems to recognize this.

## The Hawaiian Envoys.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Castle and Thurston of the Hawaiian Commission and Paul Neumann, attorney for Queen Liliuokalani, left Washington to-night. Mr. Castle is on his way home, intending to sail from San Francisco for Honolulu on the 31st. The others will return to Washington and await the outcome of Blount's visit to the Hawaiian Islands.

## Calls on Mrs. Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Princess Kaulani, with a chaperone, paid a social call on Mrs. Cleveland.

## Cleveland's Hawaiian Policy.

The somewhat extraordinary intelligence comes from Washington that President Cleveland has discovered that his Hawaiian policy is a blunder, says the San Francisco Call of the 20th inst. He is even said to have added two pages of instructions to the original amount thought necessary for the guidance of Commissioner Blount. The secret of all this is that the English party exulted somewhat too openly. They counted Cleveland as, irrevocably on their side as if he had been in birth an Englishman. All the ex-Queen's retainers extolled Cleveland's sagacity in sending a commissioner to the islands. It was exactly what they wanted. In fact it was the policy they had marked out for him. There are business as well as political interests to be served. Davies, the guardian of the Princess Kaulani, is the Honolulu agent of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. It is quite natural that the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company should prefer to see the islands under an English protectorate than to see them a part of the United States. Davies cannot be censured in working for his company, but there are a good many Americans who do not see why Cleveland should assist. The appointment of a commissioner, says Davies, is the very thing we want. Of 14,000 votes in Hawaii he does not think that more than 4000 will be cast in favor of annexation. After the snub Mr. Cleveland has administered it is quite likely that the majority will be against annexation. What then? Suppose under the native and English combination the vote should be adverse to annexation. Suppose even that it should favor an English protectorate? Does Mr. Davies suppose that England will be allowed to take possession of the islands without protest?

## LOST IN A HURRICANE.

Vessels Go Down With All  
Aboard on the Madagascar Coast.

PARIS, March 6.—News of a hurricane at Tamatay on the east coast of Madagascar, on February 22d, has been received to-day. The wind came from the sea and first struck the vessels near the mouth of the bay. The Alsino, a French ship, was stripped almost instantly of masts and rigging and a few minutes later went to the bottom with all on board. Five coasting vessels anchored within the har-

bor, foundered almost simultaneously, but ten of their crews were saved. In Tamatay the streets were swept clean of people and vehicles in a minute. Twenty-two of the best buildings in the place and a large number of huts were wrecked. The roof of the custom house was carried away and the walls were crushed in. The British Consulate was demolished and four sugar factories were leveled to the ground. Many lives were lost.

## THE LITTLE CUTTER.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES  
STEAMER RICHARD RUSH.

She Left San Francisco in a Hurry  
With U. S. Commissioner Blount  
and Party on Board.

The United States Revenue steamer Richard Rush, Captain C. L. Hooper, commanding, arrived in Honolulu harbor Wednesday morning, and was moored in the naval row between the cruisers Naniwa and Boston.

She left San Francisco at 1 P. M., March 20th, just 45 minutes after the arrival of Commissioner Blount, Mrs. Blount and Secretary Mills on the overland train from Washington, D. C.

Captain Hooper's luxurious and roomy quarters on the Rush were turned over for the accommodation of his guests.

Fair weather with strong breezes from the S. W. to N. E. were had during the most part of the passage. The time was 8 days and 20 hours, averaging 11 knots an hour; at times, however, the Rush made over 12 knots. No vessel of any kind was seen on the voyage down.

The Rush was built at Port Blake, Puget Sound, about seven years ago, and has been employed most of the time as a revenue cutter in the Behring Sea. Her dimensions are: 178 feet long, 26 feet beam and 13 feet draft. Her entire hull is constructed of wood, the sides being 8 inches in thickness, a prevention against icebergs. Her tonnage is about 300 tons, about the size of the steamer W. G. Hall. The compound engines are of 600 H. P., capable of propelling the vessel at the rate of 12 knots per hour. The battery consists of two 3-inch steel breech-loading guns and one 3-inch Hotchkiss rapid-firing gun.

The Rush returned last October from the north, and has been lying at Mare Island navy yard ever since, attending to some repairs. The boiler has been repaired and a new donkey engine was being put in position when orders were received to be in readiness to proceed to Honolulu with Commissioner Blount. There was no time to be lost, and about one hundred and seven tons of coal were hurriedly dumped into her coal bunkers, and by 10 o'clock on the morning of the 20th inst. she was at the disposal of the United States Commissioner.

The officers stated that their vessel was not in as nice trim as they wished her to appear, but outsiders will not see the difference as she appeared well and clean on the day of her arrival in Honolulu harbor. She carries two masts. The Rush will remain in port about one week. She carries forty men exclusive of officers which are as follows:

Captain—C. L. Hooper.  
First Lieutenant—G. E. McConnell.  
Second Lieutenant—J. C. Cantwell.  
Third Lieutenant—J. E. Reinburg.  
Fourth Lieutenant—F. G. Dodge.  
Chief Engineer—Geo. M. Robinson.  
First Assistant-Engineer—F. H. Randall.  
Second Assistant-Engineer—E. Valat.  
Surgeon—Mr. Overend.

## FOR ANNEXATION.

The Annexation Club is booming. All day Wednesday the club's headquarters were besieged with members and citizens anxious to sign the roll. Native Hawaiians have commenced to appreciate the aims of the organization, and up to date no less than 500 natives have signed the roll in favor of annexation.

The club has now about 1850 members, or a majority of the voters of this island, taking last year's registration as a basis.

The unexpected advent of Commissioner Blount stimulated matters, and, as a result, over 400 names were enrolled Wednesday.

The Executive Committee of the club has received encouraging reports from the other islands, and within a few days men will be sent to establish branch clubs in all parts of the group.

The sale of stocks at Morgan's auction rooms Tuesday was very successful. 10 shares of Hawaiian Sugar Co. sold for \$85 per share; 22 shares of Inter-Island stock brought \$134 each; 5 shares of Wilder's S. S. Co. sold for \$106 a share; 5 shares of Peoples' Ice Co. sold at \$101; 5 shares of the ship John Ena were disposed of at private sale.

## HAWAII NEL.

INFORMATION CONCERNING  
THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS  
IN BRIEF.

(From the PLANTERS' MONTHLY.)

Frequent inquiries having been made to the Editor by strangers to furnish brief information regarding these islands, their extent, capabilities and products, the following synopsis has been prepared with a view to answer such correspondents as briefly as possible. Further information may be gathered from local publications—the Tourists' Guide, Thrum's Almanac, etc., which are always procurable at publishers' rates when applied for by mail.

The Hawaiian Islands were discovered by Captain James Cook in 1778. There are eight principal inhabited islands in the group, with about twenty islets, including the chain extending north-westerly to Ocean Island, 1250 miles from Honolulu.

The area of the eight larger and inhabited islands is 9540 square miles, or 1100 less than that of Massachusetts, and about 580 more than Connecticut and Rhode Island combined.

Hawaii was first recognized as an independent nation in 1543—fifty years ago—and has continued such till now.

The group has several safe harbors, the principal one being Honolulu, the entrance to which has 30 feet on the bar, and the harbor 40 feet depth—capable of receiving and docking the largest vessels cruising in this ocean.

Honolulu is 2100 miles from San Francisco, and 3440 miles from Yokohama, Japan.

Honolulu is the capital city, with a population of about 25,000, two-fifths of whom are native Hawaiians. The port of Hilo, on Hawaii, is the second in size, with a population of about 2500. Both Honolulu and Hilo possess good hotels, and travelers can generally find every comfort obtainable in other countries.

The temperature of the islands varies from an annual average of 74 deg. near the seashore and 64 deg. on the highlands, to 32 deg. on the summits of the highest mountains, which are often snow-capped.

The annual rainfall varies very largely in different localities—from 20 inches each year near the sea, on the lee side, to 150 inches in the windward or rainy sections.

The population, according to the census of 1890, was 59,990. It is now (1893) estimated at 96,000, of which 34,000 are pure Hawaiians, 6500 half-castes, 12,000 Chinese, 20,000 Japanese, 9000 Portuguese, and the remainder (14,500) comprises other foreigners and their descendants.

The number of voters is about 14,000, of whom 9554 are Hawaiians and half-castes.

## GOVERNMENT STATISTICS.

The Government is fully organized with executive and judicial branches, the latter comprising supreme, circuit and district courts and judges, with an efficient constabulary on each island.

The public and private schools number 168, with 290 teachers and 10,712 pupils. Education is compulsory, and very few of the Hawaiian population are unable to read and write.

The annual revenue of the Government from taxes, duties and all other sources except loans, is \$1,625,000. The number of tax-payers is about 50,000.

The public debt, according to the last official statement, was \$3,217,161, which sum includes the Postal Savings Bank deposits, \$903,516. Of the entire debt, less than one million dollars is held in England, the balance chiefly in Hawaii and America. Legal interest is nine per cent. per annum. Government bonds are six per cent.

The currency consists of one million dollars in silver—dollars, halves, quarters and dimes, coined at the United States Mint for Hawaii. The gold currency consists wholly of United States coins, no other gold coins being current. The only paper currency are Government Treasury notes, of ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred and five hundred dollars, payable in silver.

## NATIONAL AND LAND STATISTICS.

The national property—that belonging to the Government—is valued in the last official census returns at \$5,797,576. This is believed to be a very low valuation, especially of its real estate.

The Crown lands, comprising about one million acres of the best soil in the group, which is really Government property, are probably worth between three and five millions, with a prospective income of between one and two hundred thousand dollars. Its present income is about \$75,000.

The real and personal taxable property is assessed for taxation purposes at over thirty-six millions.

Most of the real estate being held in large tracts, by the Government, the Crown lands, the Kamehameha and other estates—much of it under long leases—is not readily acquired either by purchase or lease. It is consequently difficult to purchase large tracts of land here, except at forced sales, which occasionally occur.

The census of 1890 reported only 4965 real estate owners. Land titles in Hawaii are among the best, being based on awards made by a Land Commission, whose decision was final. Aliens hold land the same as natives.

## INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

The sugar plantations have been estimated at \$33,000,000 in value, three-fourths of which are owned by Americans residing in Hawaii and the United States.

The sugar crop has averaged, for the past few years, about 130,000 short tons, all of which is exported to the United States. One hundred and fifty thousand tons are probably the highest limit of the capability of these islands in sugar production.

The rice industry is mostly in the hands of Chinese, and the annual crop is estimated at 25,000,000 pounds, of which about ten millions are exported to the United States, and the balance is consumed by the resident Chinese and Japanese population.

The coffee industry is in its infancy, but it is believed to be one of the most promising. The number of acres devoted to it has been estimated at 2000, scattered in various localities. The plants are, however, mostly young, and no large crops have as yet been taken off. The quality of Hawaiian coffee is equal to the best Java, and where it has one or more years' age is not surpassed by the best "old Java" or Mocha.

The same remark applies to the orange industry. The yield as yet does not equal the home demand, while the rich flavor of the fruit is unsurpassed by any grown elsewhere. For minor tropical fruits, Hawaii can hold its own against the world. The opening for pineapples, for instance, surpasses Bermuda, as pines of the smooth skin cayenne variety, weighing seven and a half pounds, are not uncommon here, and they are a sure and paying crop.

## COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

The average annual exports of Hawaii for the past few years amount to between nine and ten million dollars. The foreign importations have averaged about six millions.

The combined foreign trade of these islands has exceeded fifteen millions per annum for several years. The number of Hawaiian vessels employed in the foreign and domestic trade of the islands is 50, of which 22 are sailing vessels, and 28 are steamers.

The carrying trade between the islands and the United States is done mostly by American and Hawaiian vessels, these two flags carrying about four-fifths of the whole.

Statistics show that 4406 passengers arrived and left these islands during the year 1891. This does not include labor immigrants.

The Hawaiian Islands are provided with an efficient postal system, and mails are carried between the metropolises and the most distant sections of the group by steamers once a week or oftener.

We also possess a good domestic and foreign postal money order system, by which remittances can be made not only between every district of the group, but with every country in the Postal Union.

There is also a Postal Savings Bank in Honolulu, with branches on each island, where deposits can be made, that draw interest at six per cent. per annum.

Telephones are in use in the four larger islands, and in Honolulu there are over 1200 call boxes.

Hawaiian, English and other daily and weekly newspapers are regularly published and circulated, free of postage to subscribers, to the most distant parts of the group.

In brief, the Hawaiian Islands enjoy most of the benefits of the civilization and enterprise of American and European countries, and for healthiness surpass every other. English is the official language, and is spoken by many natives, Chinese and Japanese, as well as by all whites.

Honolulu, March, 1893.

## A NEW DEPARTURE.

A Distillery to be Established on  
This Island.

The ADVERTISER briefly announced the other day that a distillery was to be established on this island. Since then the scheme has taken definite shape and the particulars are given in a prospectus. The promoters of the enterprise are E. C. Crick and Robert Wilcox. The prospectus says: "The intention is to form a syndicate for a distillery on the Island of Oahu, with a capital of \$20,000, in two hundred shares of \$100 each."

"The manufacture shall include not only 'high wines' or spirits from 40 to 50 overproof, but also spirits from pine-apples, bananas, ti root, molasses, etc., as will be creditable not only for home consumption but also exportation."

## A CLERICAL LIQUOR-SELLER.

How a Preacher is Fighting the  
Devil with Firewater.

The clergyman who has started a public house is certainly doing a very sensible thing; he recognizes that the Biblical saying, "A little wine for the stomach's sake," is not to be interpreted after the manner of a teetotal saint, who said that it meant for outward application only. The divine only allows the men who visit his house of entertainment to drink enough, beyond that they must not go, or else they are passed along to a department where amusements are tried as an antidote.

Furthermore, mine host, who serves guests by proxy, only sells sound meat and drink, which will not harm his customers. The result is, that sobriety in the neighborhood has increased, and the clergyman, being repaid for his expenditure, intends to add to his inn an athletic ground as a further attraction.—London Court Journal.

A French war ship has taken possession of the Isle of Desolation, in the Indian Ocean, which contains a bed of soft coal. No island could be too desolate for picking up nowadays by some maritime power, if it should only be large enough to plant a flagpole and a coalyard on it.—[Am. Ex.]

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